Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Report

(Per USDA RD Instruction 1970-B)

Tubac Fire Station Replacement

Prepared By:

Coffman Associates

On Behalf Of:

Tubac Fire District Santa Cruz County, Arizona

May 2023

Categorical Exclusion Form with Instructions

USDA				
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS				
1. APPLICANT NAME: Tubac Fire District				
2. NAME OF PROPOSAL (provide brief description):				
Tubac Fire Station - The proposed project will replace the existing fire station in Tubac, AZ with a new up to date fire station.				
3. ADDRESS OR GENERAL LOCATION OF PROPOSAL: 2227 I-19 Frontage Rd, Tubac, AZ 85646				
4. FEDERAL Loan Grant Guarantee Construction Work Plan or ACTION: Loan Grant Guarantee Loan/System Design				
5. APPLICABLE RD PROGRAM: USDA Community Facilities Program				
6. THIS PROPOSAL QUALIFIES AS A CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 1970.53 OR § 1970.54X				
7. * ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT PREPARED FOR RD: YES NO *This form can be used to document the consideration and incorporation by reference of environmental information from any source				
8. S. 106 Findings: No Potential to Affect				
No Historic Properties Affected No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties				
9. Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Findings: Species/Habitat - Not Present Species/Habitat Present -				
No Effect				
Species/Habitat Present - May Affect, Not Likely To Adversely Affect				
10. IF PREPARED, ATTACH ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT (SEE EXHIBIT C)				
For the items listed below, indicate either a "Yes" or "No" in the appropriate columns. If the answer is "Yes" in the "Adversely Affected" column for any listed resources, then an extraordinary circumstance exists and the proposed action is not eligible for a Categorical Exclusion.				

(04-01-16) SPECIAL PN

Table (Con.)

Resources		urces sent	Effects to Resources		
	Yes	No	No Effect	Affected	Adversely Affected
a. Historic Properties/Cultural Resources (Historic Properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, sites of cultural or religious significance to tribes)					
b. Threatened or Endangered Species, Critical Habitat, State Listed Species					
c. Wetlands					
d. Floodplains (100 or 500 year floodplains)					
e. Formally Classified Lands (State/Federal Parks, Monuments, Natural Landmarks, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Forest System Lands, other Federal or State Lands, etc.)					
f. Water Resources (Sole Source Aquifers, Well-head protection areas, Watershed Protection Areas, etc.)					
g. Coastal Resources (Coastal Barrier Resources System or Coastal Zone Management Areas)					
h. Coral Reefs or Protected aquatic habitats (Only applies to American Samoa, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianna Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands)					
Questions	Yes	No			
i. Is the proposal located on Important Farmland (Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Farmland of Local Importance) and if so, has Form AD-1006 been completed?					
j. Does the project threaten a violation of local, state, or federal statutory, regulatory, or permitting requirements and have all necessary permits been identified?					
k. Is the proposal located within EPA-designated Non- Attainment or Maintenance Areas for Air Quality Criteria Pollutants?					
I. Does the proposal result in the production of unpermitted hazardous materials or waste, or consist of construction of a new RCRA hazardous materials handling facility?					

Table (Con.)

m. Does the proposal have any Environmental Justice concerns or disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations or low-income populations?		
 n. Is the proposal controversial for environmental reasons? If so, attach a summary of the controversy(ies) and any actions taken and resolutions necessary to respond to the concerns. 		
 Is the proposal controversial for other than environmental reasons? If so, attach a summary of the controversy(ies) and any actions taken and resolutions necessary to respond to the concerns. 		

11. FINDING:

I find that the proposal meets the criteria established in 7 CFR §\$1970.53, "Categorical Exclusions Involving No or Minimal Disturbance," or 1970.54 (c), "Categorical Exclusions Involving Small-scale Development." Upon review of the proposal's description or the Environmental Report I find that the proposal is consistent with 40 CFR §1508.4, "Categorical Exclusion" and does not have any extraordinary circumstances or that the proposal individually or cumulatively does not have a significant effect on the human environment and, therefore, neither an Environmental Assessment nor an Environmental Impact Statement is required.

(04-01-16) SPECIAL PN

12. SIGNATURES:

Alyson Hulst	May 11, 2023
12a. SIGNATURE OF PREPARER	DATE
Alyson Hulet	Environmental Planner
NAME OF PREPARER	
	TITLE
12b. SIGNATURE OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL	DATE
COORDINATOR OR NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF	
NAME OF CTATE ENVIRONMENTAL COOPDINATOR OR	
NAME OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR OR NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF	TITLE
12c. SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL	DATE
NAME OF APPROVING OFFICIAL	TITLE

Notes:

This form can be used to document the consideration and incorporation by reference of environmental information from any source.

Affected column: For resources that are affected, ensure the Environmental Report provides a narrative explaining the effect and document any actions taken or mitigation measures necessary to avoid adverse impacts.

Row M: Attach Form RD 2006-38, Environmental Justice or Civil Rights Impact analysis Certification, to document the environmental justice analyses and conclusions.

Name of State Environmental Coordinator or National Environmental Staff: For Categorical Exclusions without an Environmental Report as defined in 1970.53, the preparer may sign for the State Environmental Coordinator.

12c Signature: Approving Official for this form is the approving official for the financial assistance.

Categorical Exclusion Form Instructions:

Under 7 CFR 1970, "Environmental Policies and Procedures," Rural Development (RD) has classified all of its actions under one of three levels of review - categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, or environmental impact statements.

Categorical Exclusion Form is a decision document that establishes an administrative record that RD has concluded the environmental review process for actions classified as categorical exclusions. The purpose of this checklist is to verify that the proposal being considered is consistent with the categories of actions defined in §§ 1970.53 or 1970.54, and the definition in 40 CFR 1508.4, and that there are no extraordinary circumstances listed in § 1970.52 that would preclude the proposal from being categorically excluded. If an extraordinary circumstance exists an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement must be prepared.

If you have any questions on the form or instructions, consult with your environmental staff as appropriate. Findings or determinations requested in this form have specific regulatory meanings and contexts and the agency

(04-01-16) SPECIAL PN

Form RD 2006-38 (Rev. 07-07)

Rural Development Environmental Justice (EJ) and Civil Rights Impact Analysis (CRIA) Certification

1 . Applicant's name and proposed project description:	Tubac Fire District; Replace an existing
outdated fire station with a new station.	

2. Rural Development's loan/grant program/guarantee or other Agency action: USDA Community Facilities Program.

3.	\checkmark	Attach a map of the proposal's area of effect identifying location or EJ populations, location of the proposal,
area	of im	pact or
	_	

		Attach results of EJ analysis from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPAs) EnviroMapper with
propose	ed p	project location and impact footprint delineated.

4. Does the applicant's proposal or Agency action directly, indirectly or cumulatively affect the quality and/or level of services provided to the community?

✓ Yes		N/A
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5. Is the applicant's proposal or Agency action likely to result in a change in the current land use patterns (types of land use, development densities, etc)? Yes

✓ No	N/A
------	-----

6. Does a demographic analysis indicate the applicant's proposal or Agency's action may disproportionately affect a significant minority and/or low-income populations?

Yes	✓ No	N/A
-----	------	-----

If answer is no, skip to item 12. If answer is yes, continue with items 7 through 12.

7. Identify, describe, and provide location of EJ population

8. If a disproportionate adverse affect is expected to impact an EJ population, identify type/level of public outreach implemented.

9. Identify disproportionately high and adverse impacts on EJ populations.

10. Are adverse	impacts apprec	ably more severe	e or greater in magnitude than the adverse impacts expected on non-
minority/low-in	come population	ns?	
	Yes	No No	N/A
11. Are alternatives and/or mitigation required to avoid impacts to EJ populations?			

Yes		N/A
-----	--	-----

If yes, describe _____

12. I certify that I have reviewed the appropriate documentation and have determined that:

No major EJ or civil rights impact is likely to result if the proposal is implemented.

A major EJ or civil rights impact is likely to result if the proposal is implemented.

Name and Title of Certifying Official

4. Yes, the new fire station will have a beneficial effect on surrounding communities as it will replace outdated infrastructure that will be utilized to serve local communities.

6. According to the U.S. Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), there are 891 reported persons living within one mile of the proposed fire station. Of the 891 persons, 51 percent are classified as people of color and 38 percent are considered low income. The proposed project will look at replacing an existing fire station with a new up to date fire station. Thus, there are no anticipated significant adverse impacts to people of color or low-income populations, as the proposed project will not change the land use of the property site.

EJScreen

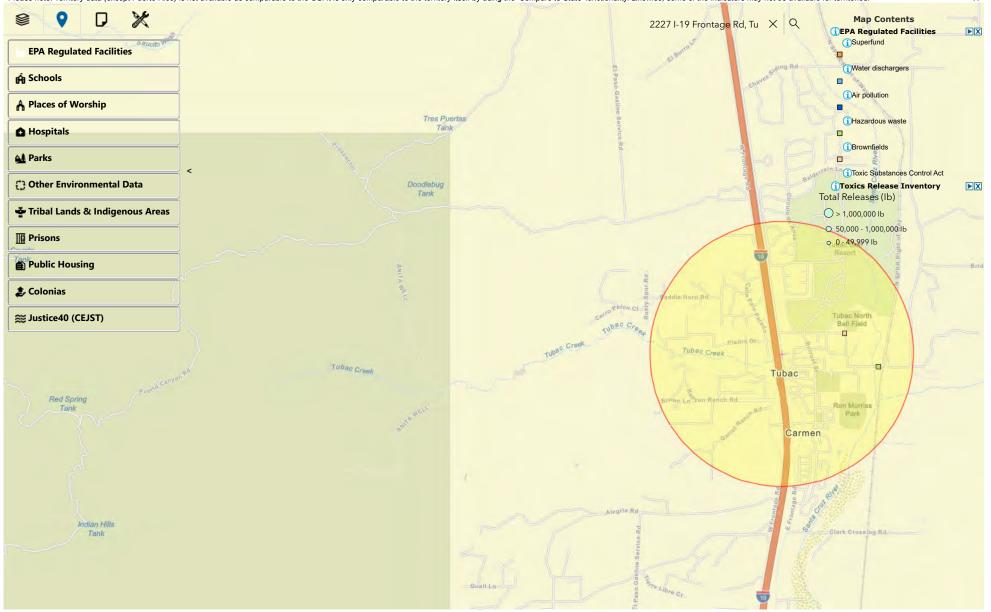
EJScreen EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.11) EJScreen Website (https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/) | Mobile (mobile/index.html) | Glossary (https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/glossary-ejscreen-tern Please note: Territory data (except Puerto Rico) is not available as comparable to the US. It is only comparable to the territory itself by using the 'Compare to State' functionality. Likewise, some of the indicators may not be available for territories. Х X **Map Contents** IJ 2227 I-19 Frontage Rd, Tu X Q i Socioeconomic Indicators ЪХ Low Income (National Percentiles) Compare to US Compare to State 95 - 100 percentile **Environmental Justice Indexes** 90 - 95 percentile 80 - 90 percentile Supplemental Indexes 70 - 80 percentile **Pollution and Sources** 60 - 70 percentile 50 - 60 percentile Socioeconomic Indicators Less than 50 percentile Data not available Demographic Index Supplemental Demographic Index People of Color **PROJECT SITE** Low Income Unemployment Rate Limited English Speaking Less Than High School Education Under Age 5 Over Age 64 **Health Disparities** Tubac **Climate Change Data Critical Service Gaps** Additional Demographics Ridge Ct **Threshold Map** Rolling Pin Ln Carmen

EnviroMapper®

Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, ... Powered by Esri (http://www.esri.com/)

EJScreen

EJScreen EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.11) EJScreen Website (https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/) | Mobile (mobile/index.html) | Glossary (https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/glossary-ejscreen-tern Please note: Territory data (except Puerto Rico) is not available as comparable to the US. It is only comparable to the territory itself by using the 'Compare to State' functionality. Likewise, some of the indicators may not be available for territories.



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EnviroMapper®

CONANP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA | EPA OMS | Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Preventi... Powered by Esri (http://www.esri.com/)

EJScreen

EJScreen EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.11) EJScreen Website (https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/) | Mobile (mobile/index.html) | Glossary (https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/glossary-ejscreen-tern Please note: Territory data (except Puerto Rico) is not available as comparable to the US. It is only comparable to the territory itself by using the 'Compare to State' functionality. Likewise, some of the indicators may not be available for territories. Х X D Map Contents 2227 I-19 Frontage Rd, Tu X Q i Socioeconomic Indicators ЪХ People of Color (National Compare to US Compare to State Percentiles) **Environmental Justice Indexes** 95 - 100 percentile 90 - 95 percentile Supplemental Indexes 80 - 90 percentile 70 - 80 percentile **Pollution and Sources** 60 - 70 percentile Socioeconomic Indicators 50 - 60 percentile Less than 50 percentile Demographic Index Data not available Supplemental Demographic Index People of Color Low Income **Unemployment Rate** Bridge Rd Limited English Speaking Less Than High School Education Under Age 5 PROJECT SITE Over Age 64 **Health Disparities Climate Change Data** plaza Rd Bridge **Critical Service Gaps** Tubac Additional Demographics Tubac Rd Threshold Map Avenida Goya Kenyon Ranch Rd

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EnviroMapper®

Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, ... Powered by Esri (http://www.esri.com/)

Environmental Report for Tubac Fire Station Replacement

(a) **<u>Project Description and Location</u>**:

The proposed project will involve a new replacement fire station in Tubac to replace the outdated existing fire station. The existing fire station is located on a 1.2-acre parcel of land east of Interstate (I)-19 Frontage Road (**Attachment 1, Exhibit 1**). The existing fire station will be demolished (**Attachment 1, Exhibit 2**) and will be replaced by a new fire station building (**Attachment 1, Exhibit 3**). The project site has been previously graded.

The new fire station will involve the construction of a 12,400-square foot building. The fire station will include four departments that each have a designated role within the fire station (i.e., Apparatus Bay, Administration, Fire House, and Community) (**Attachment 1, Exhibit 4**)

The Apparatus Bay will be located on the southern end of the fire station and will primarily consist of space designated for vehicle storage and maintenance. Additionally, the space will contain hose, general, and medical storage, as well as a turnout room and work room. The Administration Department will be located on the northern end of the fire station and will consist of office space and conference rooms. The Fire House will be located on the northeast corner of the fire station and will contain dormitories, a kitchen, a fitness room, and more. The Community Department will be located on the northwest corner of the fire station and will be located on the northwest corner of the fire station.

Public spaces will be located along the northern end of the property across from the Administration Department where the public entrance is located. Staff parking will be located on the eastern and southeastern end of the property. The proposed site design will also alter access to the new fire station, by providing two driveways from I-19 rather than one.

The proposed project site will contain a generator on the south portion of the property. Stormwater improvements will consist of capturing rainwater from impervious surfaces in rain gardens that will then serve landscape features.

(b) Land Ownership and Land Use:

The proposed project will build a new fire station on the land currently developed with Tubac's existing fire station. The proposed project will replace the existing fire station and will remain within the same property boundaries. As a result, the proposed project will not require any land purchase, or easements, except for right-of-way procurement to revise the site access. Coordination and permitting from Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) will be necessary to revise the proposed project's site access to I-19.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) Summary Reports, 51 percent of residents living within a one-mile buffer of the proposed project area are people of color. Around 38 percent of residents are considered low income. No adverse impacts are anticipated to occur to these respective populations.

West of the proposed project is the I-19. East of the proposed project is the Tubac Cemetery and a mix of commercial land uses. North of the proposed project are singlefamily residential communities. South of the proposed project are various commercial land uses.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) or a Transaction Screen Questionnaire (TSQ) has not been completed on the proposed project site within the last six months. No real estate transactions are necessary for the proposed project.

(c) Historic Preservation:

Based on historic aerial photographs, the existing fire station is not 50 years or older and thus, does not classify as an historic-age building. The proposed project area has been previously disturbed with building and parking lot construction, landscaping, and grading for drainage.

There are no listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) located within or within a 0.25-mile buffer around the project site, nor are there any known sites of cultural or religious significance to tribes. The project site is fully developed with a fire station.

Source: National Register of Historic Places (<u>https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466</u>)

(d) <u>Threatened and Endangered Species/Biological Resources:</u>

The proposed project is located east of I-19 Frontage Road on a previously developed parcel of land that has been graded and paved. Based on the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online database, there are 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species protected under the *Endangered Species Act* that should be considered for the project area (See **Table 1**). There is no critical habitat present for wildlife or plant species. (Attachment 2)

TABLE 1

Federally Listed Species Considered for the Proposed Project Area Tubac Fire Station

Species	Federal	Habitat	Potential for Effect			
	Status	Tabitat				
Mammals		laguars are known to inhabit a	No adverse effect. The fire			
jaguar (Panthera onca)	Endangered	Jaguars are known to inhabit a variety of vegetation communities. In arid areas, Jaguars have been observed in communities, including but not limited to thornscrub, desertscrub, chapparal, semidesert grassland, Madrean evergreen woodland, decidous forest and confier forest communities.	station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.			
ocelot (<i>Leopardus</i> [=Felis] pardalis)	Endangered	Ocelots are know to inhabit brushlands and partly cleared forests with second-growth woodlands.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.			
Sonoran pronghorn (Antilocapra americana sonoriensis)	Experimental	In Arizona, Sonoran pronghorns are found in alluvial velleys, that are separated by mountains and mesas.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.			
Birds						
Mexican spotted owl (<i>Strix</i> occidentalis lucida)	Threatened	Mexican spotted owls are known to inhabit rocky canyons, mountains, and canyons. This species often uses mixed conifer forest for nesting and roosting, but also Madrean pine-oak forests, throughout the range.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.			
southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i> <i>extimus</i>)	Endangered	Southwestern willow flycatchers require dense riparian habitats with cottonwood/willow and tamarisk vegetation, for nesting. Habitat not suitable for nesting, can be utilitzed for migration and foraging.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.			
yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus</i> americanus)	Threatened	Yellow-billed cuckoos inhabit wooded areas with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense vegetation along streams and marshes. In the western U.S., nests are often found in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods that serve as foraging sites.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.			

TABLE 1 (continued) Federally Listed Species Considered for the Proposed Project Area d

Amphibians			
Amphibians			
Chiricahua leopard frog (<i>Rana</i> chiricahuensis)	Threatened	Chiricahua leopard frogs can be found inhabiting headwater streams, springs, and livestock tanks.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Fishes			
Gila topminnow ([incl. Yaqui] Poeciliopsis occidentalis)	Candidate	Gila topminnows are found in shallow, warm, fairly quiet ponds, cienegas, pools, springs, small streams and some larger streams. Dense mats of algae and debris are an important component for these habitats to allow for cover and foraging.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Insects			
monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	Candidate	Monarch butterflies can be found in a variety of habitats and require milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.) for breeding. During fall migration in Arizona, monarch butterflies favor nectar from native plants including sunflowers (<i>Helianthus</i> spp.), rabbitbrush (<i>Ericameria</i> spp.), desertbroom (<i>Baccharis</i> <i>sarothroides</i>), sweetbrush (<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>), milkweeds, and a variety of other native and garden plants. Populations in Arizona can migrate either to California or Mexico for winter or may overwinter in the low deserts in California or Arizona. In the southwestern United States, migrating monarch butterflies often occur near water sources (e.g., rivers, creeks, riparian corridors, roadside ditches, and irrigated gardens). In the low deserts of Arizona monarch butterflies breed in late August to early September.	No adverse effect. The fire station contains minimal scattered vegetation in nearby landscaping surrounding the existing parking lots. However, no significant loss of monarch habitat would occur as a result of the propose project. Milkweed is not currently used in the landscaping for the fire station nor would it be used in the new facility's landscaping.

TABLE 1 (continued) Federally Listed Species Considered for the Proposed Project Area Tubac Fire Station ,continued

Flowering Plants							
Pima pineapple cactus (Coryphantha scheeri var. robustispina)	Endangered	Pima pineapple cacti can be found in relatatively flat areas at elevations below 4,000 feet. This species grows in semi-desert grassland and Sonoran Desert scrub.	No adverse effect. Pima pineapple cacti are not currently used in the landscaping for the fire station.				
Sources: USFWS, IPaC Resource List, http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/, accessed April 2023;							

Sources: USFWS, IPaC Resource List, <u>http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/</u>, accessed April 2023; USFWS, Species Overview, <u>https://www.fws.gov/species</u>, accessed April 2023; USFWS, ECOS Conservation Online System, <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/</u>

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects migratory birds, their eggs, their nests, and their feathers. Potential impacts to species protected under the MBTA are evaluated by USFWS in consultation with other federal agencies. Habitat for migratory birds may occur if bushes or other ground nesting substrate is present. The area where the existing and new fire station will be located has been graded and paved. However, there are scattered landscaping features surrounding the parking lots adjacent to the fire station that include trees and bushes. If construction occurs during the migratory bird nesting season (February through August), a preconstruction survey of the project area should be conducted to ensure that impacts to migratory birds and their nests or eggs do not occur. If birds' nests or eggs are present construction activity (within a specified buffer of the nest[s] as agreed to by USFWS) shall be delayed until the fledgling birds have left their nests.

(e) Wetlands:

According to the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Mapper, there are no wetlands present at the proposed project site. The project site is fully developed with a fire station. Furthermore, based upon a review of the NRCS USDA Web Soil Survey, there are no hydric soils within the proposed project site. The nearest surface water resource is Tubac Creek, 0.2 mile away from the proposed project site. (Attachment 3).

(f) Floodplains:

Based on a review of Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panel 04023C0231C, dated December 2, 2011, the proposed project is in an area designated as Zone X, an Area with Minimal Flood Hazard. The proposed project is not within a 100-Year or 500-Year Floodplain. South of the proposed project lies an area designated as Zone AE, an area Without Base Flood Elevation. (Attachment 4).

(g) Coastal Areas:

The State of Arizona does not contain any coastal resources.

(h) Important Farmland:

According to the NRCS USDA Farmland Classification map, the proposed project site consists of Pinalino gravelly sandy loam and is classified as "not prime farmland". As a result, there are no anticipated impacts to the *Farmland Protection Policy Act*. (Attachment 5).

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service USDA (<u>https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx</u>)

(i) Environmental Risk Management:

On the southeast portion of the property site there is an existing above ground fuel tank for refueling vehicles. No change to this existing land use will occur as a result of the proposed project.

It is assumed that based on the age of the building to be demolished (approximately 45 years old), there may be asbestos and/or lead paint present. The contractor shall be responsible for completing all notification and asbestos emissions control and/or lead paint requirements related to the proposed project.

(j) Other Resources:

The proposed project is over the Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin Sole Source Aquifer (SSA). Currently, the existing site has a total impervious surface area of 12,132 square feet. Based on the site design for the proposed project, the total impervious surface area for the new fire station and associated parking lots will be 42,863 square feet. Thus, there will be an increase in the total impervious surface because of the proposed project. However, the site will be graded to allow for all stormwater to be retained on-site in rain gardens designed to allow infiltration. In addition to this, roof drainage will be collected and similarly directed to rain gardens that serve as landscape features. Due to the project's location over the Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin Sole Source Aquifer, coordination with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) may be necessary to determine whether the Arizona Aquifer Protection Permit (APP) is needed.

The proposed project is not located near a wellhead protection area. There are no known wellhead protection areas in Santa Cruz County.

The proposed project is not located near a coral reef ecosystem and will therefore have no impact on coral reefs.

Source: Sole Source Aquifers (https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9ebb047ba3ec41ada1877155fe31356b)

Additional Information for Checklist Responses

Formally Classified Lands:

There are no state or federal lands within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site. The fire station property site is privately owned. The closest wilderness area is Mount Wrightson Wilderness 28 miles northeast of the proposed project site. The closest natural landmark is Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Sanctuary 17 miles southeast of the proposed project. The nearest wild and scenic river is the Verde Wild and Scenic River located 190 miles north of the proposed project site.

Sources: Wilderness Areas of the United States

(<u>https://umontana.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a415bca07f0a4bee9f0e894b0db5c3b6</u>); Natural Landmarks (<u>https://nps.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e4016758462b43daa1b3aa21e0044fd7</u>); National Wild and Scenic (<u>https://www.rivers.gov/california.php</u>)

Permits:

City of Tubac building permits will be required. Coordination and permitting from ADOT will be necessary to revise the proposed project's site access to I-19. Due to the project's location over the Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin Sole Source Aquifer, coordination with ADEQ may be necessary to determine whether an APP is needed.

Air Quality:

As of March 31, 2023, the proposed project area is in attainment for all federal criteria pollutants.

Source: U.S. EPA Green Book: https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/anayo_az.html

Environmental Controversies:

There has been no indication that the proposed project is controversial. This project will serve the community and provide a benefit by constructing an updated fire station.

Attachment 1

Proposed Project Exhibits

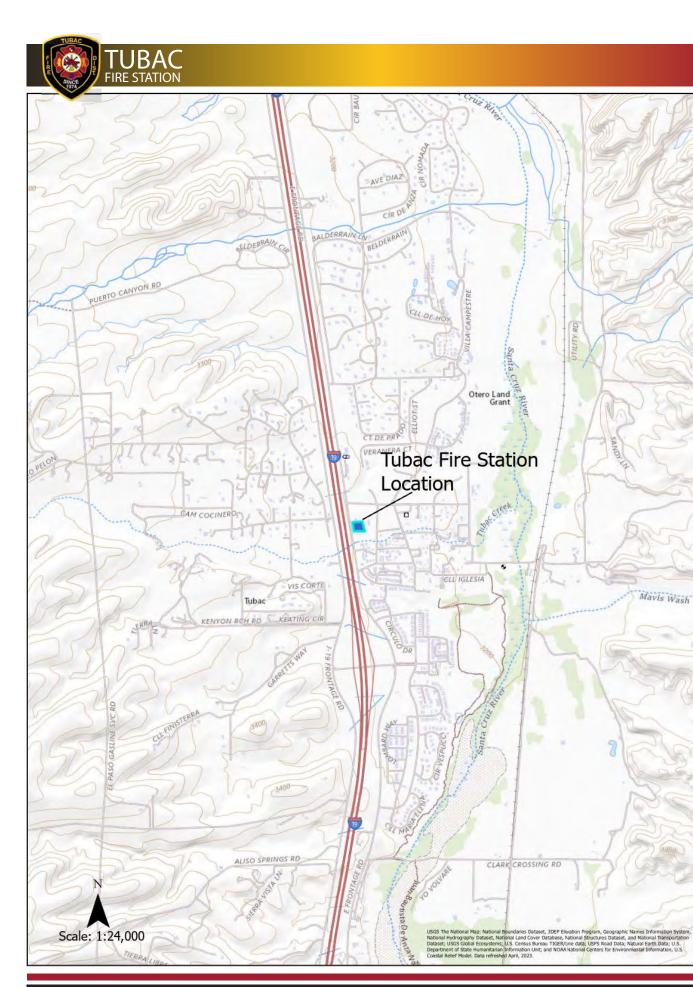


Exhibit 1 PROJECT LOCATION

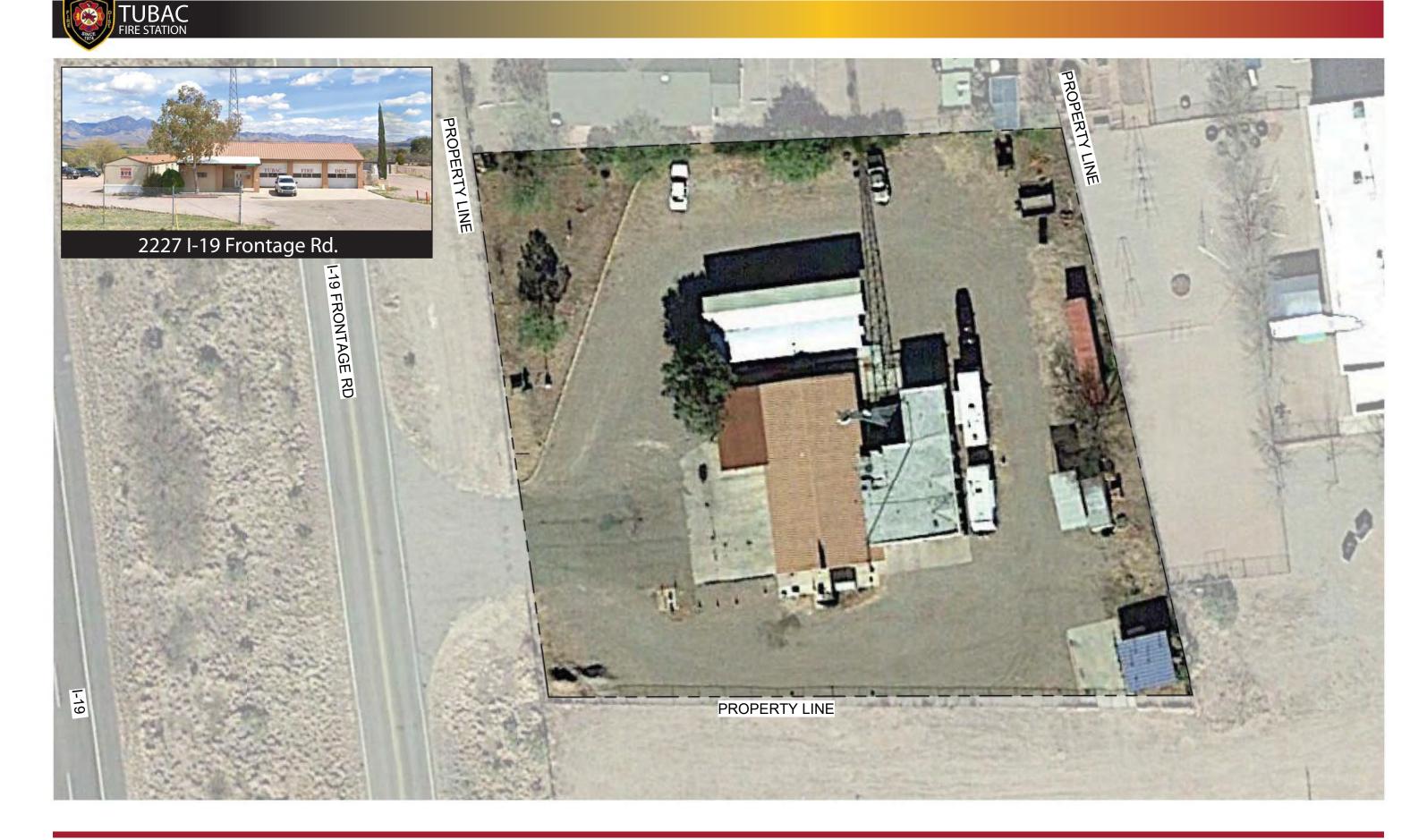


Exhibit 2 EXISTING STATION TO BE REMOVED

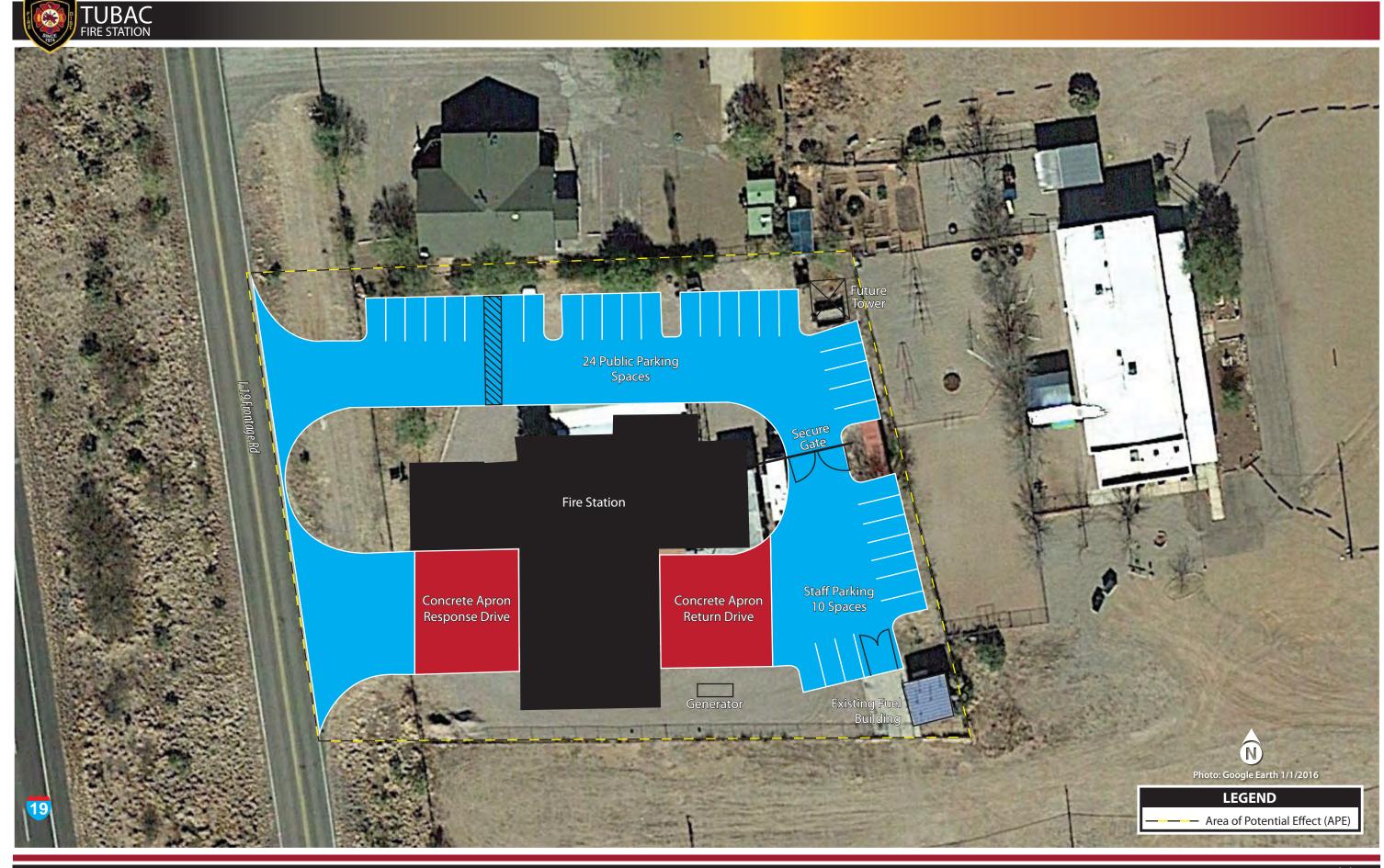


Exhibit 3 PROPOSED PROJECT



Exhibit 4 CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLAN

Attachment 2

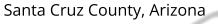
Biological Information

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location





Local office

Arizona Ecological Services Field Office

▶ (602) 242-0210
▶ (602) 242-2513

NOTFORCONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

- 1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
- 2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
- 3. Log in (if directed to do so).
- 4. Provide a name and description for your project.
- 5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the <u>Ecological Services Program</u> of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact <u>NOAA Fisheries</u> for <u>species under their jurisdiction</u>.

 Species listed under the <u>Endangered Species Act</u> are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the <u>listing status page</u> for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ). 2. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Jaguar Panthera onca Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3944</u>	Endangered
Ocelot Leopardus (=Felis) pardalis Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4474</u>	Endangered
Sonoran Pronghorn Antilocapra americana sonoriensis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4750 Birds	EXPN
NAME	STATUS
Mexican Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis lucida Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749</u>	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911</u>	Threatened

/21/23, 11:24 AM	IPaC: Explore Location resources
Amphibians	
NAME	STATUS
Chiricahua Leopard Frog Rana chiricahuen Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Y not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1516	
Fishes	
NAME	STATUS
Gila Topminnow (incl. Yaqui) Poeciliopsis o Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for th <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1116</u>	
Insects NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for th https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate is species.
Flowering Plants	
NAME	STATUS
Pima Pineapple Cactus Coryphantha schee robustispina	ri var. Endangered

Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4919

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described <u>below</u>.

- 1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
- 2. The <u>Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act</u> of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <u>https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-</u> <u>migratory-birds</u>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <u>https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf</u>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the <u>E-bird data mapping tool</u> (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

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NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Arizona Woodpecker Picoides arizonae This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 10 to Jun 30
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Oct 15 to Jul 31
Black-chinned Sparrow Spizella atrogularis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447</u>	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
Black-throated Gray Warbler Dendroica nigrescens This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20
Elegant Trogon Trogon elegans This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Evening Grosbeak Coccothraustes vespertinus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Gilded Flicker Colaptes chrysoides This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2960</u>	Breeds May 1 to Aug 10
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</u>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408</u>	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
Long-eared Owl asio otus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631</u>	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914</u>	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Rufous-winged Sparrow Aimophila carpalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 30
Varied Bunting Passerina versicolor This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 25 to Sep 30
Virginia's Warbler Vermivora virginiae This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9441</u>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

- 1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
- 2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
- 3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (=)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

			probability of presence				breeding season			survey effort – no dat		
SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Arizona Woodpecker BCC Rangewide (CON)		• ++++	┼┼┿┼	┼╂╂╂	┼┼┼┿	┼┼┼┼	++++	• ++++	+++-	┝╺╪┼┼┤	- ++++	- +++++

Bald Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable	┼┼┼┼	┼┼┼┼	┿╇┼┼	<u> </u>	$\left\{ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +$	++++	++++	++++	++++	┼╂╂╂	++++	$\left\{ \left\{ +\right\} \right\}$
Black-chinned Sparrow BCC Rangewide (CON)	• ++++	++++	┿ ┼┿┿	┿ <mark>╂╂╂</mark>	┼┼┼┼	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	+++#	++++++
Black-throated Gray Warbler BCC - BCR	***	****	***	***	ŧŧ ŧ¦	++++	╂╂╂┼	┼┿┿╫	****			
Elegant Trogon BCC Rangewide (CON)	┼┿┼┼	┼┿┼┼	+ +++	┼┼┿┼	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Evening Grosbeak BCC Rangewide (CON)	∳ ₱┼┼	++++	┼┼┿┼	++++	┼╂╂╂	 	 	<mark>┼┼</mark> ┼┼	++++	++++	++++ (C	++++
Gilded Flicker BCC Rangewide (CON)	ŧŧŧŧ	****	****	++++	++++	ŧ ŧ¦ŧ	₩ ₩₩	 ++	****	<u>þ</u> þfþ	### +	****
Golden Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable	ŧŧŧŦ	++++	₩ ₩₩	┿┿┿ ┼	₩ ₩₩		H)	H)I	++++	***	+ + #	 ₩ + + + +
Lewis's Woodpecker BCC Rangewide (CON)	┼╪┿┿	++++	┼┿┿┼	┼┼╂╊	H)	++++	++++	++++	┼╇┿┼	• +••	₩ ┼┿┼
Long-eared Owl BCC Rangewide (CON)	++++	+++{	ÐA	 <u> </u>	++++	++++	<mark>┼┼┼</mark> ┼	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Olive-sided Flycatcher BCC Rangewide (CON)	++++	++++	++++	<u>+</u> +##	♦₽₽	++++	++++	 <u> </u>	┼╪╫┿	** *†	++++	++++
Rufous-winged Sparrow BCC Rangewide (CON)	┿┿┿ ┼	++++	┿┿┿┼	┿╪┼┿	┼┿┼┿	+ <mark>┼┼</mark> ┼	++++	++++	 ŧ¦	 ++++	# #+#	+ + ++++++++++++
SPECIES J.	IAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC
Varied Bunting BCC Rangewide (CON)	++++	• +++	++++	┼┿┼╂	┼┿║║		1111	 		## ++	• +++	++++
Virginia's Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON)	++++	++++	++++	# # +#	₩ ₩₩₩	++++	++++	┼┿┼┿	+ + ##	++++	++++	++++

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

<u>Nationwide Conservation Measures</u> describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. <u>Additional measures</u> or <u>permits</u> may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS <u>Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)</u> and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge</u> <u>Network (AKN)</u>. The AKN data is based on a growing collection of <u>survey</u>, <u>banding</u>, <u>and citizen science</u> <u>datasets</u> and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (<u>Eagle Act</u> requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the <u>Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool</u>.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. This data is derived from a growing collection of <u>survey</u>, <u>banding</u>, <u>and</u> <u>citizen science datasets</u>.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the <u>RAIL Tool</u> and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

- 1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are <u>Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
- 2. "BCC BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
- 3. "Non-BCC Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the <u>Eagle Act</u> requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the <u>Northeast Ocean Data</u> <u>Portal</u>. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the <u>NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird</u> <u>Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf</u> project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the <u>Diving Bird Study</u> and the <u>nanotag studies</u> or contact <u>Caleb Spiegel</u> or <u>Pam Loring</u>.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to <u>obtain a permit</u> to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn

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more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the <u>National Wildlife Refuge</u> system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to <u>NWI wetlands</u> and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local <u>U.S. Army Corps of</u> <u>Engineers District</u>.

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the <u>NWI map</u> to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

IPaC: Explore Location resources

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Arizona Environmental Online Review Tool Report



Arizona Game and Fish Department Mission To conserve Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and manage for safe, compatible outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations.

Project Name:

Tubac Fire Station Replacement

Project Description:

The proposed project will consist of replacing an existing fire station with a new fire station to ensure its infrastructure is up to date.

Project Type:

CDBG: Community Development Block Grant, Demolition of Existing Structure/Removal of Blight

Contact Person:

Alyson Hulet

Organization: Coffman Associates

On Behalf Of:

CONSULTING

Project ID:

HGIS-19207

Please review the entire report for project type and/or species recommendations for the location information entered. Please retain a copy for future reference.

Disclaimer:

- 1. This Environmental Review is based on the project study area that was entered. The report must be updated if the project study area, location, or the type of project changes.
- 2. This is a preliminary environmental screening tool. It is not a substitute for the potential knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. This review is also not intended to replace environmental consultation (including federal consultation under the Endangered Species Act), land use permitting, or the Departments review of site-specific projects.
- 3. The Departments Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) data is not intended to include potential distribution of special status species. Arizona is large and diverse with plants, animals, and environmental conditions that are ever changing. Consequently, many areas may contain species that biologists do not know about or species previously noted in a particular area may no longer occur there. HDMS data contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the Department. Not all of Arizona has been surveyed for special status species, and surveys that have been conducted have varied greatly in scope and intensity. Such surveys may reveal previously undocumented population of species of special concern.
- 4. Arizona Wildlife Conservation Strategy (AWCS), specifically Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), represent potential species distribution models for the State of Arizona which are subject to ongoing change, modification and refinement. The status of a wildlife resource can change quickly, and the availability of new data will necessitate a refined assessment.

Locations Accuracy Disclaimer:

Project locations are assumed to be both precise and accurate for the purposes of environmental review. The creator/owner of the Project Review Report is solely responsible for the project location and thus the correctness of the Project Review Report content.



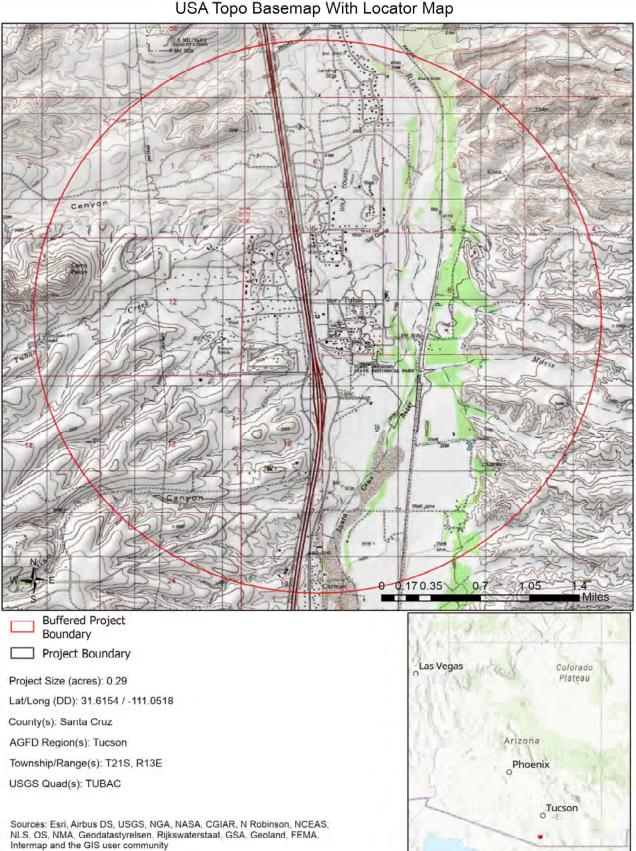
Recommendations Disclaimer:

- 1. The Department is interested in the conservation of all fish and wildlife resources, including those species listed in this report and those that may have not been documented within the project vicinity as well as other game and nongame wildlife.
- 2. Recommendations have been made by the Department, under authority of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 5 (Amusements and Sports), 17 (Game and Fish), and 28 (Transportation).
- 3. Potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources may be minimized or avoided by the recommendations generated from information submitted for your proposed project. These recommendations are preliminary in scope, designed to provide early considerations on all species of wildlife.
- 4. Making this information directly available does not substitute for the Department's review of project proposals, and should not decrease our opportunity to review and evaluate additional project information and/or new project proposals.
- 5. Further coordination with the Department requires the submittal of this Environmental Review Report with a cover letter and project plans or documentation that includes project narrative, acreage to be impacted, how construction or project activity(s) are to be accomplished, and project locality information (including site map). Once AGFD had received the information, please allow 30 days for completion of project reviews. Send requests to:

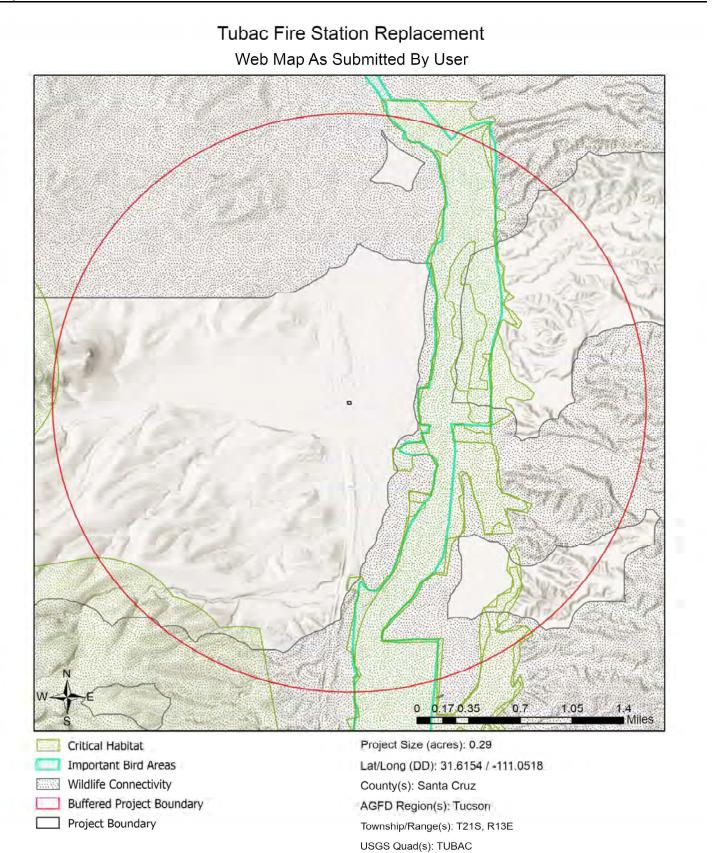
Project Evaluation Program, Habitat Branch Arizona Game and Fish Department 5000 West Carefree Highway Phoenix, Arizona 85086-5000 Phone Number: (623) 236-7600 Fax Number: (623) 236-7366 Or

PEP@azgfd.gov

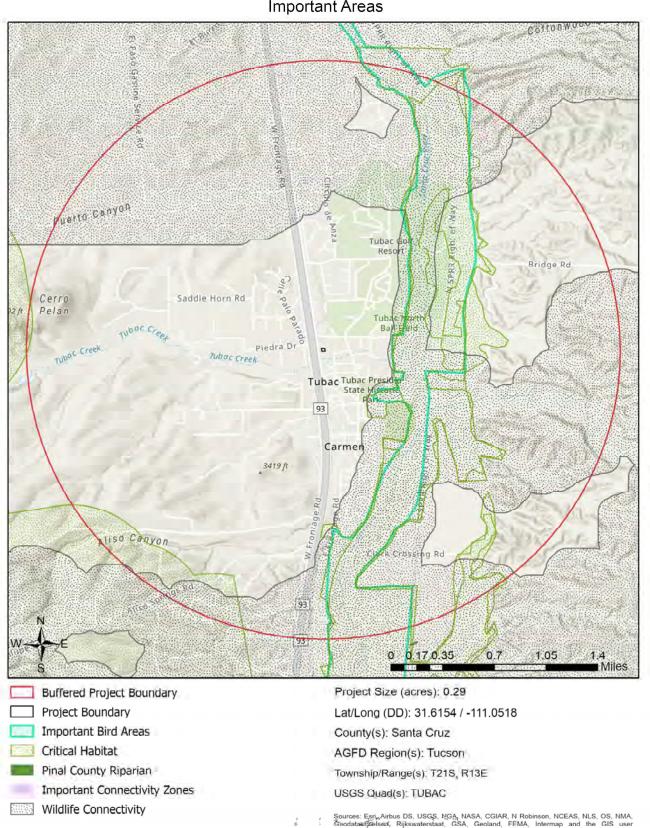
6. Coordination may also be necessary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and/or Endangered Species Act (ESA). Site specific recommendations may be proposed during further NEPA/ESA analysis or through coordination with affected agencies



Tubac Fire Station Replacement USA Topo Basemap With Locator Map



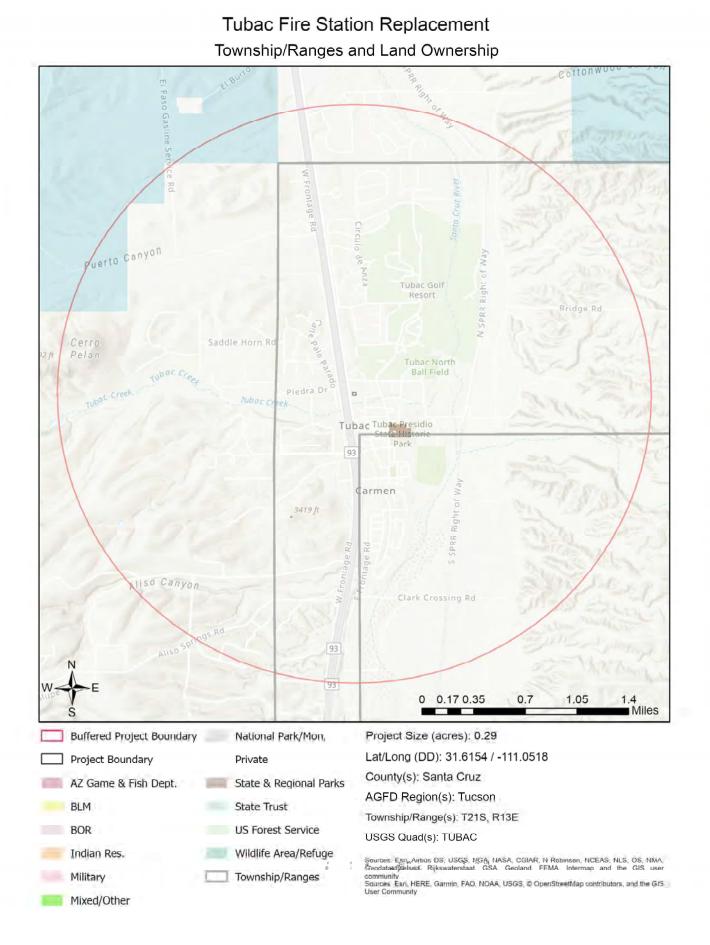
Sources: Egri_e Airbus DS, USGS, MGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, disodatastgelsesis, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community



Tubac Fire Station Replacement

Important Areas

community Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Special Status Species Documented within 2 Miles of Project Vicinity									
Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN			
Agosia chrysogaster chrysogaster	Gila Longfin Dace	SC		S					
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S	S		1			
Coryphantha scheeri var. robustispina	Pima Pineapple Cactus				HS				
Cynanthus latirostris	Broad-billed Hummingbird		S			2			
Danaus plexippus	Monarch	С		S					
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE				1			
Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	PT	S	S		1			
Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S		1			
Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	LE				1			
Terrapene ornata luteola	Desert Box Turtle			S					
Tyrannus crassirostris	Thick-billed Kingbird		S			2			

Note: Status code definitions can be found at https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/statusdefinitions/

No Special Areas Detected

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No special areas were detected within the project vicinity.

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus	Western Grasshopper Sparrow					
Ammospermophilus harrisii	Harris' Antelope Squirrel					
Antrostomus ridgwayi	Buff-collared Nightjar		S			2
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle			S		2
Aspidoscelis sonorae	Sonoran Spotted Whiptail					2
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Ow	SC	S	S		2
Auriparus flaviceps	Verdin					2
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	SC		S		2
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's Hawk					2
Callipepla squamata	Scaled Quail					2
Calypte costae	Costa's Hummingbird					2
Camptostoma imberbe	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet		S			2
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus	Cactus Wren					2
Catharus ustulatus	Swainson's Thrush					2
Chaetodipus baileyi	Bailey's Pocket Mouse					2
Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican Long-tongued Bat	SC	S	S		2
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)					
Colaptes chrysoides	Gilded Flicker			S		2

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Columbina inca	Inca Dove					2
Corvus cryptoleucus	Chihuahuan Raven					2
Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S		1
Crotalus tigris	Tiger Rattlesnake					2
Cynanthus latirostris	Broad-billed Hummingbird		S			2
Didelphis virginiana californica	Mexican Opossum					2
Elgaria kingii	Madrean Alligator Lizard					2
Empidonax wrightii	Gray Flycatcher					2
Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat					
Eumops underwoodi	Underwood's Bonneted Bat					
Falco mexicanus	Prairie Falcon					2
Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon					
Falco sparverius	American Kestrel					2
Gastrophryne mazatlanensis	Sinoloan Narrow-mouthed Toad					
Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl					
Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise		S	S		1
Haemorhous cassinii	Cassin's Finch					2
Heloderma suspectum	Gila Monster					1
Hypsiglena sp. nov.	Hooded Nightsnake					2
Icterus bullockii	Bullock's Oriole					2
Icterus cucullatus	Hooded Oriole					2
Icterus parisorum	Scott's Oriole					2
Incilius alvarius	Sonoran Desert Toad					2
Kinosternon sonoriense sonoriense	Desert Mud Turtle					
Lanius Iudovicianus	Loggerhead Shrike	SC				2
Lasiurus blossevillii	Western Red Bat		S			2
Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat		S			2
Leptonycteris yerbabuenae	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC				1
Lepus alleni	Antelope Jackrabbit					2
Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT				1
Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		1
Megascops kennicottii	Western Screech-owl					
Melanerpes uropygialis	Gila Woodpecker					2
Melospiza lincolnii	Lincoln's Sparrow					2
Micrathene whitneyi	Elf Owl					
Micruroides euryxanthus	Sonoran Coralsnake					2
Myadestes townsendi	Townsend's Solitaire					2
Myotis auriculus	Southwestern Myotis					2
Myotis thysanodes	Fringed Myotis	SC				2

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC		S		2
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC				2
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat					2
Nyctinomops macrotis	Big Free-tailed Bat	SC				2
Parabuteo unicinctus	Harris's Hawk					2
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow					2
Peucaea carpalis	Rufous-winged Sparrow					2
Phrynosoma solare	Regal Horned Lizard					2
Pooecetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow					2
Spizella breweri	Brewer's Sparrow					2
Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat					
Terrapene ornata	Ornate Box Turtle			S		1
Toxostoma bendirei	Bendire's Thrasher					2
Troglodytes pacificus	Pacific Wren					2

Species of Economic and Recreation Importance Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Callipepla gambelii	Gambel's Quail					
Odocoileus hemionus	Mule Deer					
Patagioenas fasciata	Band-tailed Pigeon					
Pecari tajacu	Javelina					
Puma concolor	Mountain Lion					
Zenaida asiatica	White-winged Dove					
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove					

Project Type: CDBG: Community Development Block Grant, Demolition of Existing Structure/Removal of Blight

Project Type Recommendations:

No recommendations have been identified for this project type.

Project Location and/or Species Recommendations:

HDMS records indicate that one or more native plants listed on the **Arizona Native Plant Law and Antiquities Act** have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please contact: Arizona Department of Agriculture 1688 W Adams St. Phoenix, AZ 85007 Phone: 602.542.4373 https://agriculture.az.gov/sites/default/files/Native%20Plant%20Rules%20-%20AZ%20Dept%20of%20Ag.pdf starts on page 44 HDMS records indicate that one or more **Listed**, **Proposed**, **or Candidate** species or **Critical Habitat** (Designated or Proposed) have been documented in the vicinity of your project. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) gives the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulatory authority over all federally listed species. Please contact USFWS Ecological Services Offices at <u>https://www.fws.gov/office/arizona-ecological-services</u> or:

Phoenix Main Office

9828 North 31st Avenue #C3 Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517 Phone: 602-242-0210 Fax: 602-242-2513 **Tucson Sub-Office** 201 N. Bonita Suite 141 Tucson, AZ 85745 Phone: 520-670-6144 Fax: 520-670-6155

Flagstaff Sub-Office

SW Forest Science Complex 2500 S. Pine Knoll Dr. Flagstaff, AZ 86001 Phone: 928-556-2157 Fax: 928-556-2121

HDMS records indicate that **Sonoran Desert Tortoise** have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please review the Tortoise Handling Guidelines found at: <u>https://www.azqfd.com/wildlife/nongamemanagement/tortoise/</u>



Attachment 3

Water Resources



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory

Tubac Fire Station



May 11, 2023

Wetlands



Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- Ereshw
 - Freshwater Pond

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Lake Other Riverine This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

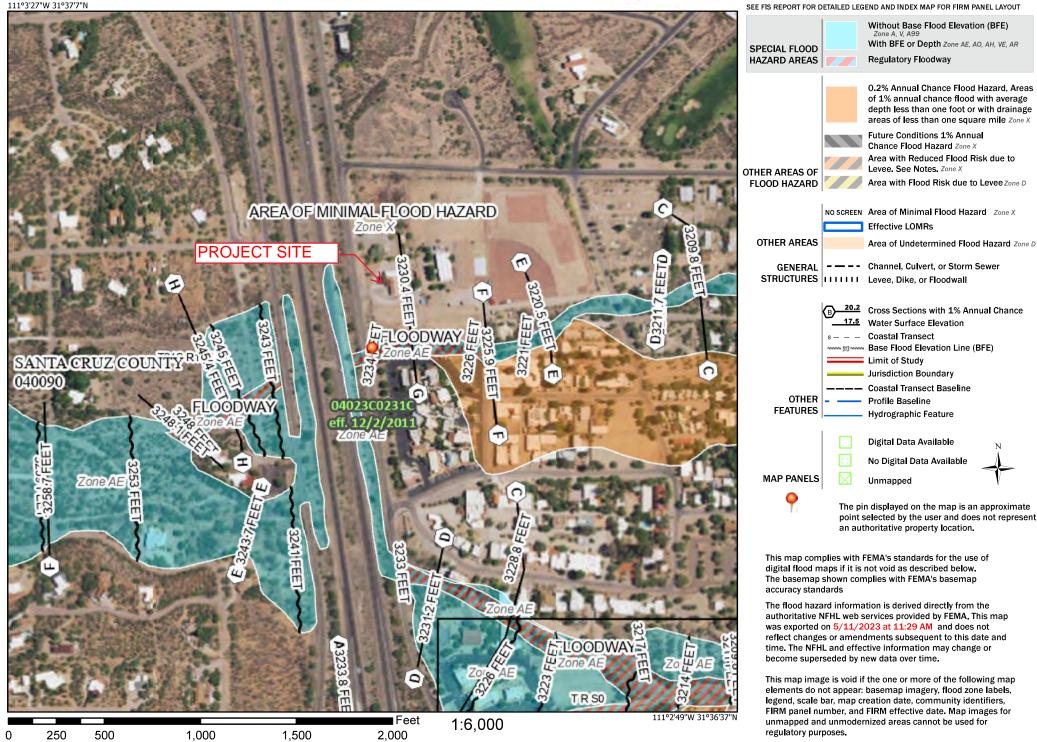
Attachment 4

Floodplains

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



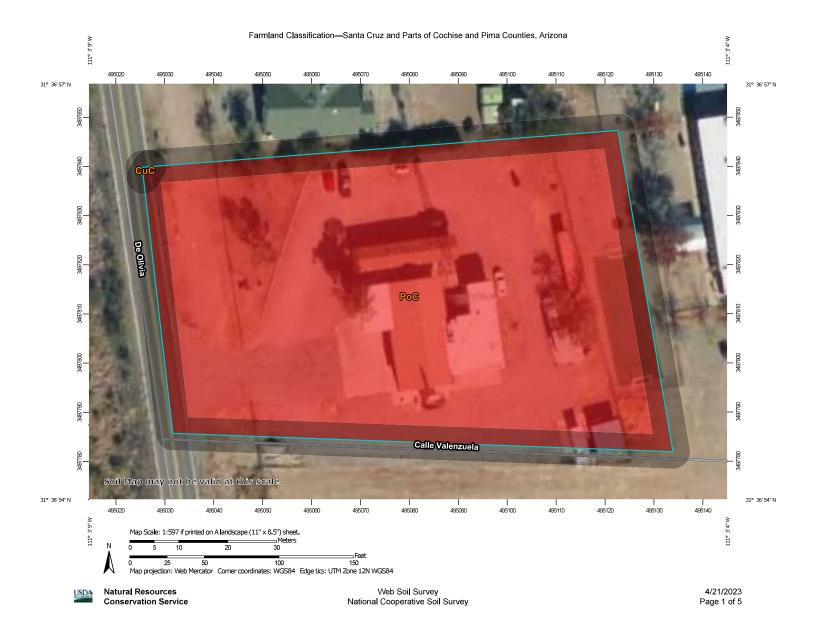
Legend



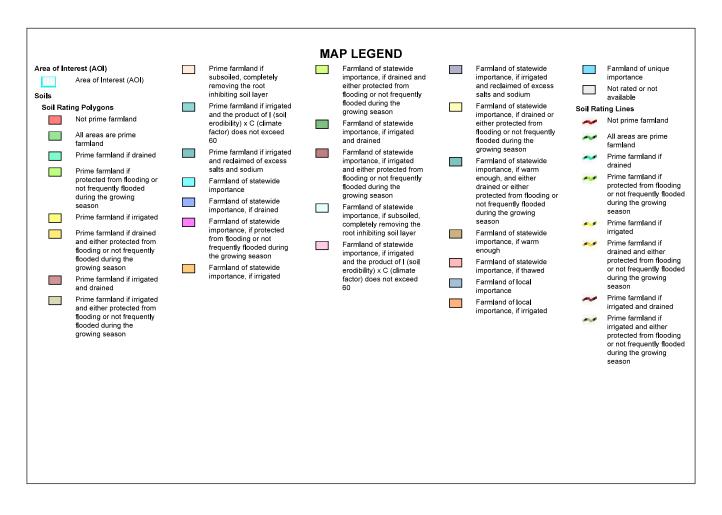
Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Attachment 5

Soil Classification



Farmland Classification-Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona



USDA

Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey 4/21/2023 Page 2 of 5

Farmland Classification-Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona

* 10*	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	~	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently	~	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium	~	Farmland of unique importance Not rated or not available		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
~	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 Prime farmland if irrigated	~	flooded during the growing season Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained Farmland of statewide	~*	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		ing Points Not prime farmland All areas are prime farmland	•	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) \times C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 Prime farmland if
~	and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium Farmland of statewide importance	~	importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	~	Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from f looding or		Prime farmland if drained Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing		irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium Farmland of statewide
~ ~	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained Farmland of statewide	• •	Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the		not frequently flooded during the growing season		season Prime farmland if irrigated		importance Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	~	root inhibiting soil layer Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil	~	Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough Farmland of statewide		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
~	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated		erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	~	importance, if thawed Farmland of local importance		growing season Prime farmland if irrigated and drained Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
				~	Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		

USDA

Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey 4/21/2023 Page 3 of 5

Farmland Classification-Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona

Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance Not rated or not available	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.
flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or	Water Fea	tures Streams and Canals	Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause
Farmland of statewide		either protected from flooding or not frequently	Transport		misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil
and drained		flooded during the	+++	Rails	line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated		growing season Farmland of statewide	~	Interstate Highways	scale.
and either protected from flooding or not frequently		importance, if warm enough, and either	~	US Routes	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map
flooded during the growing season		drained or either protected from flooding or	-	Major Roads	measurements.
Farmland of statewide		not frequently flooded during the growing	-	Local Roads	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:
importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the		season	Backgrou	nd	Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
root inhibiting soil layer Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough Farmland of statewide		Aerial Photography	Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the
erodibility) x C (climate		importance, if thawed			Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.
factor) does not exceed 60	10	Farmland of local importance			This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data
		Farmland of local importance, if irrigated			as of the version date(s) listed below.
		importance, ir imgateu			Soil Survey Area: Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona Survey Area Data: Version 15, Aug 29, 2022
					Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.
					Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 16, 2021—Dec 18, 2021
					The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

USDA

Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey 4/21/2023 Page 4 of 5

Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CuC	Continental soils, 1 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.0	0.0%
PoC	Pinalino gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Intere	st	1.5	100.0%	

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower